

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Guideposts

By Walter E. Myer

IT is a good thing now and then for a person to take account of himself to see whether he is getting anywhere, at least whether he is going in the right direction. One way to start such an examination is to write down a number of goals you have in mind. You can then go back to your list occasionally to see how much progress you are making.

Naturally, your list of purposes or goals is your own business. You will not undertake to make out a list for anyone else and you will not expect others to tell you what should be included in yours.

You may, however, find it interesting and helpful to learn what other people, especially successful individuals, have included among their purposes or resolutions.

The following code of conduct, which Robert Louis Stevenson prepared for his own use, is worth some attention and thought:

"To work a little harder and with determination and intelligence.

"To remember enough of the past to profit by its mistakes.

"To perform my duties faithfully.

"To cultivate economy and to waste nothing of value.

"To worry never, but to think seriously of the future and not only of today.

"To cooperate earnestly and sincerely with all my business associates.

"To be cheerful and keep smiling.

"To develop courage and self-reliance.

"To ignore courteously any display of jealousy or unfriendliness on the part of others.

"To be kind to dogs and other dumb animals.

"To look after my health, and spend as much time as possible in the great outdoors.

"These things let me resolve to do at all times and under all circumstances."

Neither Stevenson nor anyone else would say that this is a complete or

wholly satisfying list of purposes. One who lives up to the standards he has set forth, however, is quite certain to be more successful, to be happier and more useful, than he would otherwise be.

Possibly some of Stevenson's goals do not seem important

or attractive to you. If not, throw them aside and put others in their places. But some sort of chart outlining your future course should be prepared as a guide to daily conduct.

Here is a good plan to follow: Make a list of habits you wish to form; of personality and character qualities you wish to develop. In the case of each of these goals ask yourself honestly how far you have already gone in their direction. Then put your list aside. Go back to it a few weeks later. Grade yourself again. See how much progress you are making toward each of the goals you have had in mind. Anyone who works consistently at such a plan can make substantial personality and character development.



Walter E. Myer



FOR SEVERAL WEEKS after India was divided into two nations, the cartoon above seemed to present a fair picture of her plight. Indian leaders are still convinced, though, that they will make much greater progress by governing themselves than they could under British rule.

India to Build Anew

Having Been Split into Two Independent Countries, the Former British Colony Faces Many Serious Problems

RIOTS in India are not uncommon, but the latest outbreaks were of unusual violence. They occurred for several weeks after this former British colony was divided into two countries—Pakistan and the Dominion of India. How many people were tortured and killed is still not known, but they numbered many thousands.

The cause of the trouble was the ancient rivalry between the Hindus and the Moslems. It was the strain between these religious groups that made it necessary to create two countries out of India when that land finally gained its independence from Britain on August 15.

Unfortunately, however, it was impossible to put all the Moslems in one nation, and all the Hindus in another. In certain parts of India, these two groups were fairly well mixed. No line could be drawn, putting all Hindus in one nation, and all Moslems in another.

Thus, several minority groups were left both in Pakistan and in the Dominion of India. Fanatical Moslems and Hindus, together with the Sikhs who belong to a branch of the Hindu religion, were infuriated when they came under the rule of leaders belonging to rival religious camps. To show their displeasure, they engaged

in barbaric acts of terrorism. Their activities have caused still greater bitterness between the Moslems and Hindus, and members of each faith have begun mass migrations to seek homes in their respective states.

During the period of British rule, the Moslems and Hindus often did not get along well, but they had one goal in common; namely, to win their freedom from Great Britain. When the promise of independence came, however, the two groups could not agree on a united government.

The Moslem leaders feared the establishment of a single Indian nation would mean that the Hindus would dominate them. While the Moslems are highly concentrated in some areas, they are outnumbered by the Hindus more than three to one in India's total population. To get around this disadvantage, the Moslems demanded a separate country made up of the regions they chiefly occupy, and hence Pakistan was created. The Dominion of India became the Hindu nation.

Pakistan, the smaller of the new countries, is made up of two widely separated areas—one in northwestern India and the other 900 miles away in the northeastern corner of the old nation. Together these regions cover

(Continued on page 2)

Report on Health Cites U. S. Needs

Special Committee Lauds Medical Gains, but Says Many Lack Proper Care

A COMMITTEE of 50 New York doctors, dentists, nurses, and economists recently issued a lengthy report on what they think should be done to provide better medical care for the American people as a whole. Their conclusions were based on a four-year study sponsored by the New York Academy of Medicine.

The report, entitled *Medicine in the Changing Order*, is receiving wide attention. It is expected to be studied by many members of Congress, for there has been constantly increasing pressure on the nation's lawmakers to take action that will insure proper medical care for every American.

The New York group does not feel that a perfect solution of this problem could be worked out at once. It warns against the adoption of drastic plans which, instead of quickly raising health standards, might lower them considerably.

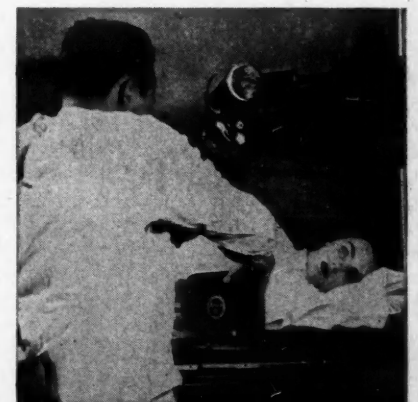
The United States, according to this group, has made greater health progress than any other land. Consequently, the nation is advised to proceed carefully in trying to improve the present system of medical care.

The committee recognizes, however, that large groups of people in this country do not receive the health protection they need. Some of them live in areas where medical care is not available, and others are too poor to pay doctor and hospital bills.

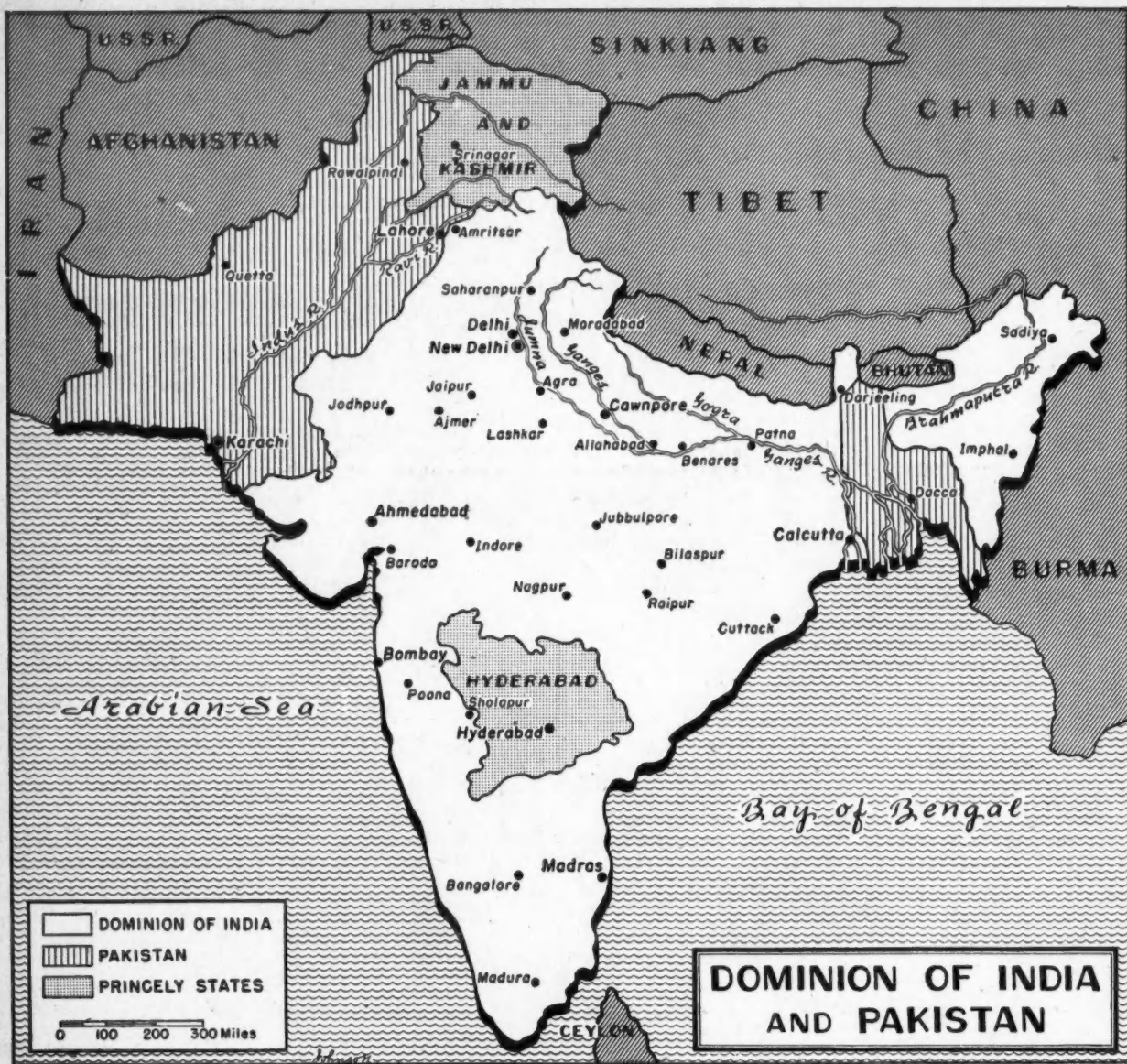
There are over 150,000 doctors in the United States—about one for every 850 persons. This is a good over-all average, in comparison with other countries, but it does not mean that all parts of the nation are well supplied with medical services.

Rural areas, for example, have fewer doctors, dentists, and hospitals than do the large cities. Most graduates of medical schools do not wish to become "country doctors," but prefer

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ALTHOUGH this country has made unsurpassed medical progress, many Americans do not have the health care they need.



HOW INDIA has been divided into two new nations

Two Indias Tackle Their Problems

(Continued from page 1)

231,000 square miles (an area slightly smaller than that of Texas) and include a population of 71 million. There are about 50 million Moslems, 19 million Hindus, plus members of other religions.

In contrast, the Hindu state, known as the Dominion of India, is a single area covering more than 1 million square miles (about one-third the size of the United States). It has a population of approximately 300 million. Thirty-eight million of these people are Moslems.

The territory that makes up Pakistan is largely agricultural. Its northwestern section includes both mountains and the fertile plain of the Indus River. Much of old India's wheat, rice, and cotton came from this area—and the new state will export these products. Water power for hydroelectric developments is available, and there may be oil deposits.

Eastern Pakistan is also primarily a farming region. Most of the world's jute (for burlap and twine) comes from this province. Both sections of Pakistan can grow more than enough food for their people, but they must depend upon outside sources for manufactured articles, particularly textiles and machinery.

The Dominion of India, on the other hand, is primarily industrial. This region is made up of the Ganges Valley and the triangular area of old India that lies between the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. The central part of this triangle is a

plateau and the coastal areas are covered by low mountains and hills.

Scattered throughout the Hindu nation are most of old India's natural resources—copper, coal, iron ore, and manganese. The Dominion's industries include steel works, cotton mills, sugar refineries, and jute mills. While tobacco, cotton, rice, tea, wheat, and sugar cane are grown here, this new country must import a large part of the food its people need. If the Moslem and Hindu governments cooperate, they can arrange for a profitable foreign trade between the two lands, since one is mainly agricultural and the other is chiefly industrial.

Princely States

In addition to the areas ruled by the British, old India included more than 500 independent regions known as Princely States. Some of these were quite small, covering no more than a few square miles of land. Others were fairly large nations. Each was ruled by a prince or rajah who lived in traditional Oriental splendor.

Great Britain's power never extended over these princes, and they were still independent when freedom for the rest of India was being arranged. At that time, it was agreed that the rajahs could remain independent, or that they could join either Pakistan or the Dominion of India.

Up to now, almost all the Princely States have gone into one or the other of the new nations, depending upon

whether their people were mainly Hindu or Moslem. Hyderabad, whose rajah is said to be the richest man in the world, and Jammu and Kashmir, in northern India, have remained independent.

Although the Indian nations gained complete freedom on August 15, they chose to maintain ties with the mother country by becoming members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Their relationship to England is the same as that of Canada or Australia. Members of the Commonwealth are free to govern themselves, but they remain loyal to the British Crown and derive certain advantages from their association with one another.

Britain's interest in India dates back to the year 1600. At that time the East India Company was formed in London to develop trade with this vast Oriental country—then one of the richest lands in the world. Gradually through the decades that followed, England's interest was extended from commercial to political fields. In 1857, all of India but the Princely States came completely under the rule of Great Britain.

During the next 50 years, Indian resources flowed into England's factories and contributed a large part to that nation's wealth. While the British have been severely criticized for their "selfish" use of the colony's resources and for their "indifference" to the welfare of the people, most observers agree that India has derived certain benefits from British rule. They

credit Britain with the substantial beginnings that have been made in developing industry in India. The British also built a railroad network—the fourth largest rail system in the world; and they established modern courts of law, together with a civil service that has trained efficient government workers who will help the new nations greatly.

On the other side of the ledger, though, Britain has left many serious problems unsolved. The people of the two Indian nations are among the poorest in the world, and their poverty has held them back in such matters as education and health. Only one person in eight can read and write, and almost none of the population receives the technical training necessary for modern industry and agriculture.

This lack of technical training, though, cannot be blamed entirely upon the British. Mohandas Gandhi, great spiritual leader of the Hindus, constantly urges his followers to have nothing to do with machines. He believes that industrial advancement weakens the character of a people.

Short Lives

Health standards are almost inconceivably low among the poorer classes of the Indian lands—and this includes the greater part of their populations. The average person in these new countries lives to be only 27 years old, while the average American lives to be about 65 years old. Disease not only shortens the lives of the Indians, but it also saps their energy and ambition while they are living.

Despite old India's agricultural resources, food shortages and famine have plagued her people. A part of this has been caused by the area's uncertain weather, for floods are frequently followed by severe droughts. A part has also been due to political bickering in which blame has been shifted between the religious groups and the British.

In looking for solutions of these very difficult problems, the two new nations will be guided by three leaders who figured prominently in the fight for freedom—Mohandas Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Ali Jinnah. All three are natives of old India who were educated as lawyers in England.

Gandhi, a Hindu, has never wanted to mingle in politics, and has led India's masses through his spiritual teachings. He has always insisted that his followers use peaceful rather than violent methods. This frail little man, who is now 77 years old, deprecates the division of India and says he will work untiringly to reunite Pakistan and the Hindu Dominion.

Jawaharlal Nehru, also a Hindu, has devoted his life to securing India's freedom. Unlike Gandhi, Nehru believes success for both the Hindu and Moslem countries in the future depends upon their adoption of modern farming methods, and on the development of large-scale industries. Nehru, who is 58 years old, is now Prime Minister of the Dominion of India.

Pakistan's outstanding leader is Ali Jinnah, whom the British chose to be Governor-General of the new Moslem state. In this office, he will handle matters concerning his country's relations with the British Commonwealth.

Jinnah more than any other person is

(Concluded on page 6, column 4)

Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

Comments from Newspapers and Public Figures on Rising Prices

Constantly rising food prices have received a great deal of attention during the past few weeks. Quoted or summarized below are some of the opinions of newspapers and public leaders on causes of these price increases and possible remedies.

Christian Science Monitor. "What has not been adequately recognized is that the greatly increased demand for food in our own country is the chief cause of high prices. Today 60,000,000 Americans are employed, and at better wages than ever before . . . Millions of Americans are eating better. They are consuming 26 per cent more beef (per person) than before the war, 21 per cent more pork, 28 per cent more chicken, 20 per cent more milk and cheese, 30 per cent more oranges and lemons . . .

"This means that the main early hope of relief in food prices lies with the American consumer himself. His high cost of living is partly a matter of high living in the sense that he is eating more expensive food—not necessarily more nourishing food. And if he wants to cut his food prices he may have to eat more bread and less beef, more rice and less pork, more spaghetti and less chicken, more margarine and less butter." Such a shift would benefit hungry people elsewhere, for grain used to produce meat feeds only about one fourth as many people as does grain used directly for human food.

Columnist Lowell Mellett. There is no need to seek the cause of high prices. It is a simple thing called human nature. We humans, going natural, whenever we have something to sell, sell it at the highest price we can get. There are enlightened individuals and business concerns, to be sure, who adopt a different policy and charge only high enough prices to give them a fair and reasonable profit. But that enlightenment has never applied to a whole community or a whole country.

There are only two possible courses of action. One is to wait until the boom explodes, which will bring prices down with a bang. The other is to restore price controls. Politicians and economists who favor the restoration of controls are convinced that the majority of people will prefer such action to the prospect of a price crash followed by depression.

New York Herald Tribune. Food prices climb steadily, and there is no end in sight. Big incomes at home and desperate want abroad create demands for food that have changed a prewar surplus into a postwar famine. Meanwhile unfavorable weather has curtailed a harvest that would have been insufficient in any case. Under these conditions, food prices naturally soar. Producers who grimly took their losses in bad years seek to reap what they consider to be only their rightful reward.

There are powerful arguments for considering this an emergency situation and setting up a system of price control. But such action could not be piecemeal. It would need to include wage control, price control, and rationing.

It is practically impossible to put all

such wartime controls back into effect. Today's remedy for unreasonably high prices is in the hands of the buyer. If the housewife purchases as little as possible at present levels, the prices must eventually go down.

Washington Post. If we are to render the assistance we have promised to the unfortunate peoples of other lands, some way must be found to divide our limited food supplies among ourselves and foreigners.

The attempt to conserve scarce supplies of food or other products by relying on voluntary cooperation of the public has been tried and found wanting. A return to rationing of food in this country is necessary. Rationing, however, would not require the bringing back of price controls. When people could no longer get more than their rationed share of food and other scarce products, they would stop competing for and bidding up prices of these products.

Norris Dodd, Acting U. S. Secretary of Agriculture. The world food situation is growing worse. Hungry na-

Many just have enough. But many could eat less, and thus make food available for needy countries."

New York Times editorial. Never in history have national demands upon the American food supply been as heavy as they are now. Moreover, the United States has been shipping farm products abroad in amounts ranging from 5 per cent in the case of meat and dairy products to more than 33 per cent in the case of wheat. This year alone we shall export 400 million bushels of wheat, or four times the average amount we shipped abroad each year just before the war.

These are the simple and inescapable facts behind the current headlines on the high cost of meat and dairy products. Every effort must be made to expand our total food production to a maximum for the next crop period, and to help Europe re-establish its food output. But these are long-term solutions. Major emphasis for the short term must be placed upon efforts to conserve supplies—if necessary, by rationing.



THIS ROCKET AGE. After corn prices soared to new heights, they turned downward. So did wheat prices. Whether this will bring lower food costs is not yet known.

tions desperately need grain from the United States. Therefore farmers will have to feed less grain to cattle, hogs, and chickens, and consumers will have to eat less meat.

Senator Robert Taft of Ohio. High prices "are largely due to the tremendous demand, which is largely domestic demand. The individual's consumption of meat, for instance, is 15 per cent higher than before the war. Voluntary reduction of consumption would help. Americans should eat less meat and eat less extravagantly. I don't mean that everyone has too much.

Price control, on the other hand, would not help. It would only give rise to new black markets on a tremendous scale.

When it comes to journeying from one island to another, the people of Hawaii prefer a plane to a ship. So popular are the flights from island to island that the ships which once linked the six major isles have almost been put out of business.

New Jersey and the Netherlands have at least one thing in common—both of them have a town called

Brielle. The U. S. city found Brielle, Holland, was in need of help, so it decided to "adopt" the Dutch town. Food, clothing, medicine, soap, school materials, and money are being sent regularly from the American Brielle to the people of Holland's Brielle. Several other American communities have "adopted" foreign towns.

SMILES

According to *Duffy's Tavern* radio show, a psychologist was rather surprised to see a lady entering his office and leading a duck by a leash. "And what seems to be the matter with you?" he asked.

"Oh, nothing is wrong with me," replied the lady, "but my husband here keeps thinking he's a duck."

★ ★ ★

Babe Ruth tells the story of a ball game that had lasted into late twilight. One of the pitchers had two strikes on a batter, and he had to get him out to win the game. He called his catcher out to the mound and said:

"It's so dark, nobody can see much. I'm going to pretend to throw the ball, but instead I'll slip it to you now. At the right time, you pound your glove as though the ball hit it."

The pitcher wound up and seemed to be aiming a fast one at the plate. The umpire bellowed: "Strike three! You're out!"

The batter was outraged. "That was no strike," he violently protested. "The ball didn't come within two feet of the plate."

★ ★ ★

Jack Haley of the *Village Store* radio show tells about the friend of his who went to the doctor for a checkup. After two hours of tapping and testing, the medico leaned back and looked at the patient gravely.

"You're run down," he said. "You've got that tired feeling. No pep, no stamina, no vitality. You'd better see a good druggist right away."

★ ★ ★

According to a big-game photographer, a lion will not harm you if you carry a walking cane. That would depend, we think, on how fast you carry it.

★ ★ ★

"When I have a tough job in my plant and can't find an easy way to do it," says an industrial executive, "I have a lazy man put on it. He'll find an easy way to do it in 10 days. Then we adopt his method."

Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Turn to page 7, column 4, for the correct answers.

1. He made *flamboyant* (flam-boy'-ant) appeals to prejudice. (a) few (b) varied (c) extravagant (d) many.
2. He was not a dangerous *demagogue* (dēm'a-gōg). (a) criminal (b) unprincipled leader (c) spy (d) mental case.
3. The *bigotry* (big'ūt-rī) of the people was evident. (a) ignorance (b) sympathy (c) intolerance (d) poverty.
4. No place else could such a *charlatan* (shar'lā-tan) have risen to power. (a) tyrant (b) young man (c) ignorant person (d) imposter.
5. He was a *pusillanimous* (pew'si-lā'nim-us) individual. (a) cowardly (b) hasty (c) economical (d) lazy.
6. Even the *timorous* (tim'or-us) members of the organization would agree to this policy. (a) aged (b) radical (c) fearful (d) hot-tempered.

The Story of the Week



AN EXPERIMENTAL MODEL of the Boeing XB-47, a high-speed bomber powered by six jet engines. Its back-swept wings mark a radical innovation in plane designing.

U. S. Program in UN

The United States and Soviet Russia are vigorously battling it out in the United Nations General Assembly. According to Secretary of State Marshall, our government wants the Assembly to do the following:

- (1) Call upon Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia to stop helping Greek rebels.
- (2) Give careful consideration to the recent report of the UN Special Committee on Palestine.
- (3) Study the problem of how to establish an independent government in Korea—a matter on which the United States and Russia are now deadlocked.
- (4) Set up a commission to study ways of limiting the Security Council veto privileges of Britain, China, France, Russia, and the United States.
- (5) Establish a committee to work on important international problems between sessions of the Assembly.

The last mentioned committee would differ from the Security Council in that all UN members, instead of just 11, would be represented on it. It would have power only to make investigations and recommendations, but no country could hamper its work by use of a veto.

Russian delegate Andrei Vishinsky has violently attacked most of these American proposals. He claims that the United States is obstructing UN efforts to preserve peace, and that many American individuals and organizations are actively promoting war. He has proposed that the Assembly pass a resolution urging all nations to prohibit "war-mongering."

Americans reply that most of the war talk now going on in the world has been caused by the hostile attitude and actions of Russia herself.

What Do You Think?

At what age should a person be allowed to start driving automobiles? State laws on this point vary considerably. All states permit 16-year-olds to drive under certain circumstances, though some do not give regular li-

censes to those under 18. Several states give drivers' permits to 14-year-olds.

A judge in Washington, D. C., recently expressed the opinion that people below the age of 18, at least in cities where traffic is heavy, should not be allowed to drive at all. He and those who agree with him point to the fact that 16-year-olds lead all other age groups in fatal automobile accidents. Drivers of that age, it is argued, are too inclined to take dangerous chances.

Others reply that youthful drivers are dangerous because of their lack of experience—that the remedy is not to prohibit them from driving, but rather to provide a systematic way of training them. Some schools already teach automobile driving.

We would be glad to receive opinions from our readers on this subject.

Interest in World Affairs

Football games and other athletic events are drawing great crowds. Many would-be spectators are unable to obtain tickets to important games. Enthusiasm for sports is a trait in which Americans can take pride.

It is encouraging to notice that, at the same time, large crowds turn out for attractions of a more serious nature. For example, two weeks ago, 10,000 more people than could be admitted to the hall tried to attend the opening meeting of the United Nations General Assembly.

More and Bigger Planes

Commercial airlines in the United States now have more than 900 planes, including those used on their international routes. By the end of this year they expect to have a thousand. They operate twice as many transports of all types, and about 18 times as many four-engined planes, as they had approximately two years ago.

This increase in the number of planes has added a great deal to airline costs, and has intensified competition for passengers and cargo. At present, some companies are reporting heavy losses. Airline officials are seeking ways for their organizations

to economize. For example, some lines are cooperating with one another by setting up joint ground services at various airports.

Egypt Protests

Under the terms of a 20-year treaty, made in 1936, Great Britain keeps troops in Egypt. She also governs the large Nile Valley area known as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Egypt now insists on withdrawal of the British troops from her territory, and she wants the Sudan, which Britain has dominated for almost half a century, to be put under Egyptian control.

Egypt has taken her case to the United Nations Security Council, but that body has not yet reached a decision. Egyptian leaders charge that the 1936 treaty was forced upon their nation by Great Britain, and that the pact has outlived any usefulness it may have had. British officials reply that the treaty should continue in effect until 1956, the end of its 20-year period. Egypt, they argue, was not forced to sign the pact.

Britain is willing to withdraw her troops from Egypt within the next

few years. However, she does not now want to give up the Sudan, which is a connecting link between northern Africa and British holdings in southern Africa. She maintains that there should be no change in the control of the Sudan until the Sudanese people are well enough educated to decide their own future. Egyptians, on the other hand, feel that Britain herself is largely responsible for the present widespread lack of education in that territory.

Flying Farmers

The Flying Farmers' Association, established two years ago, now has more than 6,000 members, spread over 30 states. It is, according to a recent article in *Parade* magazine, an organization of farmers who are learning that the airplane helps them in their business and makes rural life more enjoyable.

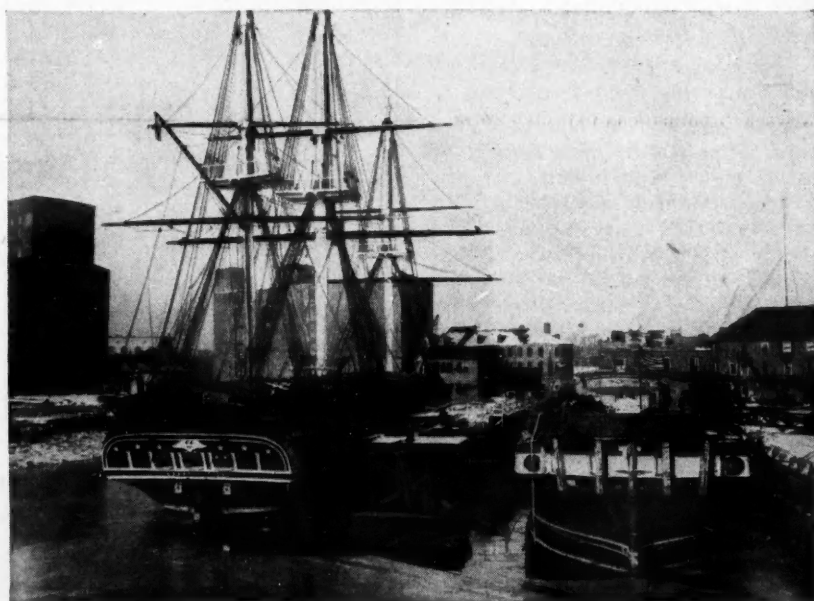
Planes are used for inspecting scattered herds of livestock, dusting insect-poison on crops, and even for chasing coyotes. The airplane brings within reach, for frequent pleasure and shopping trips, cities that are several hundred miles away. When an implement breaks down, the flying farmer can get repairs quickly.

In spite of the advantages which small private airplanes hold for the farmer, they are still far from becoming standard pieces of agricultural equipment. Relatively few farmers can afford to buy them at their present prices, which range from \$2,500 to \$7,000.

Wood Pile Getting Low

If the United States continues to use lumber at its present rate, there may be a serious wood scarcity within 20 years. Lyle Watts, Chief of the Forest Service, says that since 1910 our timber has been cut or destroyed at a rate 1½ times faster than it grows. If this trend continues, wood may become so expensive that only the rich can afford it. Wood will have to be replaced in many of its uses by costly substitutes.

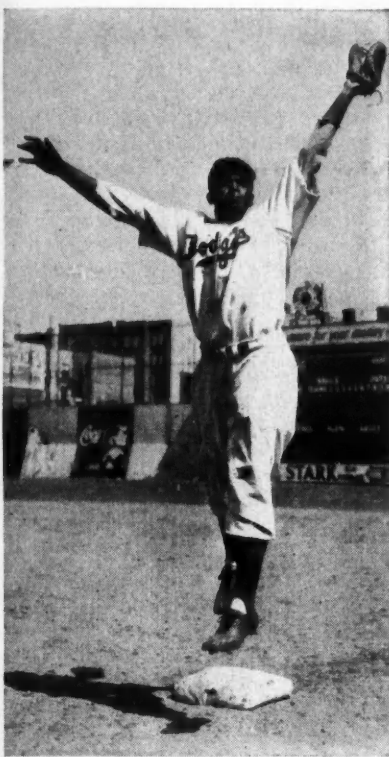
Since colonial times Americans have been wasteful of timber. Thinking there would always be enough lumber,



DISTINGUISHED OLDSTERS. Our oldest warships, the *Constitution* (left) and the *Constellation* (right), are celebrating their 150th birthdays this fall. Both are anchored in the Boston Navy Yard, where the *Constellation* is undergoing repairs.

many woodsmen slashed over great areas which were then swept by forest fire. Now these destructive methods of the past are beginning to create a serious situation.

Mr. Watts thinks that a national forest program could avert a timber shortage. Such a program would encourage the growth of more timber and would provide for better care of what we already have. Cutting of timber—even on private lands—



JACKIE ROBINSON of the Brooklyn Dodgers is generally considered one of the best baseball rookies of the season.

would be controlled by the government, and wasteful practices would be forbidden.

Many people—particularly the owners of private timberlands—do not agree that the government should control all the forests. However, it is generally agreed that unless a certain amount of planning is carried out, we will be down to the bottom of our timber reserves within 20 years.

Jackie Robinson

Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers was recently chosen as the outstanding baseball "rookie" of the year by the *Sporting News*, a baseball weekly. His playing has greatly aided his team in winning the National League championship. When Brooklyn meets the New York Yankees in the opening game of the World Series this week, Robinson is expected to be at first base, the position he has held during most of the season.

The first Negro to play with a major league baseball team, Robinson has hit around the .300 mark all year. Although he was shifted from second to first base at the beginning of the season, he has fielded his new position skillfully. Robinson's chief asset is his blazing speed. He has led the league in stolen bases and has beaten out many bunts.

Robinson, who is 28 years old, is known as an all-round athlete. At the University of California in Los Angeles, he played halfback on the football team, averaging 12 yards every time he carried the ball. In basketball

he led the league in scoring. He has broadjumped more than 25 feet.

During the war Robinson served as a lieutenant in the cavalry. His home is in Pasadena, California.

Refugee Camp

One of the best operated "displaced persons" camps in Germany is the Dueppel refugee center, in the United States occupation zone of Berlin. Nevertheless, life there is monotonous and uncomfortable. The 5,000 refugees at Dueppel have little privacy, for sometimes six people, not of the same family, must live in one small room. As many as 300 must use a single washroom. The refugees have little work to do except for a few camp chores, and they are discouraged.

Housing, fuel, and some food is obtained from German sources. Additional food is provided by the United Nations International Refugee Organization, which operates the camp.

The refugees at Dueppel are Jews. Anti-Jewish feeling in the countries from which they came makes them afraid to return home. The American zone of Germany has 150,000 of these persons awaiting permanent homes.

During the past few months, about 15,000 European refugees, both Jewish and non-Jewish, have gone to Latin American countries, including Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic. There is room for more Europeans in South America if arrangements can be made.

Coconut Oil

Copra—dried coconut meat from which oil is later pressed—has once again become one of the leading exports of the Philippines. Although copra production practically ceased during the Japanese occupation, Philippine recovery has come along so well that more than a million tons were exported during a 12-month

period. This total marked a new export record.

Copra is especially important to the welfare of the Philippines since it is the islands' largest cash crop. Almost every farmer cultivates a few coconut trees and prepares the meat in his spare time. Copra is now selling at the highest prices in history. The high price and the record exports have given a boost to the Philippine economy.

The dried coconut meat is used in making soap and in many lubricants, plastics, and resins. The soap shortage during the war was due, in large degree, to the inability to get copra. Normally the United States takes most of the Philippine supply. Now, however, we are taking but 37 per cent of it and letting the rest go to Europe where it is badly needed.

Shooting Upward

Food prices have been rising rapidly this month. In one week, those of some items went up as much as 36 per cent. The price average for a list of 35 important food products has risen about 40 per cent during the past year. According to one survey, our meals now cost about twice as much as they did just before the war.

The biggest increases have been in the more expensive types of food. For example, the price of butter has soared, while that of margarine recently dropped. Nevertheless, people continue to demand butter and other high-priced foods.

About a week ago, grain prices turned downward. Whether the drop will affect food costs cannot yet be determined.

Airing Opinions

The United States Federal Communications Commission is studying the problem of whether broadcasting stations should be allowed to take

sides on political issues. The Commission's present policy is that stations must remain neutral. They are expected to be impartial in granting broadcasting time to people speaking on controversial issues.

The FCC explains that, because each station must have its own broadcasting frequency, there can be only a limited number of studios in any locality. It feels that, since being permitted to use a certain wave length and operate a radio station is a special privilege, no organization should abuse that "monopoly" advantage.

Many station owners disagree. They point out the fact that the govern-

NOTICE TO TEACHERS

The monthly current events test will appear next week in the issue of October 6. It will be based on the preceding four issues of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, dated September 8, 15, 22, and 29. The test will not cover the issue in which it appears.

The answer key will be published in the October 6 issue of The Civic Leader.

ment does not forbid newspapers to take sides. These broadcasters say that in most localities one can listen to a number of studios. They believe that if these stations were, like newspapers, free to take sides in controversies, all the various political groups would be at least as well represented on the air as they are in the press.

A copy of the Bay Psalm Book, the first book printed in America, was recently given to Yale University by a group of alumni and friends. The book was printed at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1640. There are only three perfect copies in existence. At an auction in New York last January one copy was sold for \$151,000.



INDIAN MIGRATIONS. These Moslem families leave their former homes in what is now Hindu India and will settle in the Moslem state of Pakistan. There will be large-scale shifts in population between the new countries carved out of old India.

Medical Care

(Concluded from page 1)

to settle in towns and cities. As a result, in some remote farming districts there is only one doctor for every 5,000 persons. There are more than 200 rural counties in the United States which do not have a single dentist. Nearly half of the counties in the nation have no approved hospitals.

Although the larger cities have greater medical resources, not all city dwellers receive adequate medical care. Low-income families cannot afford to see the doctor or dentist as often as they should. There are free clinics in most cities where poor families may receive treatment, but they are not able to provide complete medical care for all who need it and cannot afford it. "Wherever there is poverty," the New York committee reports, "there is a high rate of illness, and, as a rule, less adequate medical service."

How can these conditions be improved? What can be done to bring the services of modern medical science within the reach of more of our people?

The committee report offers no single remedy. It does not prescribe one magic "pill" to cure the nation's ills. Instead, it recommends a series of measures, each intended to accomplish a specific purpose.

Public Health Agencies

One recommendation is the extension of public health services. Departments of public health are needed in every county to inspect water supplies, enforce sanitation rules, quarantine contagious diseases, and promote health education. Yet more than one-third of the counties in the United States have no full-time public health departments.

"The best way to reduce medical costs," the committee declares, "is to prevent illness." Many diseases, such as malaria, typhoid fever, pellagra, and tuberculosis can be controlled by community effort through efficient public health departments. Every dollar spent by the county, state, or national government to prevent the spread of disease will pay dividends in the form of less sickness and smaller doctor bills.

A second proposal is that communities now suffering from a shortage of doctors and dentists should take immediate steps to attract promising young men in these professions. This can be done by offering them salaried positions, along with homes, offices, and means of transportation. Communities which cannot afford to make such offers should receive state or federal funds.

In addition, the committee recommends the construction of many new hospitals, with the aid of state and federal funds. It also urges the use of mobile clinics to provide dental care, immunization "shots" to protect against disease, and health examinations. Such "clinics on wheels" could travel from town to town in sparsely settled areas and furnish services to thousands of people at comparatively small cost.

The most important—and most controversial—of the measures recommended by the committee report is the extension of voluntary "health insurance" plans. Under such arrangements, groups of people make weekly, monthly, or yearly payments into in-

surance funds which are used to pay their medical expenses. In most cases, only hospital bills are provided for. Certain health insurance plans, however, cover doctor, dentist, and X-ray costs, as well as hospital expense.

There are private companies which sell insurance of this kind, just as they insure people against accidents, fire, and other hazards of life. One concern, for example, charges \$21 a year for a policy which will take care of all hospital expenses of an entire family.

In a number of communities, certain doctors are practicing on a cooperative basis, and they provide all or most medical services needed by families that make regular monthly payments to them. These payments, of course, run considerably higher

expense, or are unwilling to spend their surplus money in this way.

The committee feels that all people who are financially able to take part in health insurance plans should be constantly persuaded to make the investment. Those who cannot afford such insurance should be helped by state and federal funds to obtain it.

While favoring voluntary health insurance, the New York group is strongly opposed to compulsory plans for providing medical service. It is against having the government deduct money regularly from workers' paychecks to cover their health-care expenses as it now does to provide them with insurance for their old age.

If the government collected money for this purpose, the committee argues, it would have a whip hand over medi-

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS AND HOSPITAL BEDS PER 10,000 PEOPLE IN RICH AND POOR STATES

PHYSICIANS

POOR STATE



7

RICH STATE



17.5

DENTISTS

POOR STATE



1.9

RICH STATE



10

HOSPITAL BEDS

POOR STATE



14

RICH STATE



65

CERTAIN STATES are able to provide much better medical care for their people than are others.

than those which take care of hospital bills alone.

Health insurance or group medical plans seek to overcome this big problem: The average family does not build up a health fund for itself. It does not save a small amount each week or month for future doctor and hospital bills. Then when a major illness occurs, the family is hard put to meet its medical expenses. It may have to go heavily into debt or accept charity.

Moreover, a great many people will not spend money to have regular health examinations. As a result, dangerous diseases may get well under way before they are detected.

If, however, families make regular payments for medical service, they are likely to go to the doctor when they need to, and have yearly health examinations. Their doctor bills will already have been paid.

The New York committee agrees that it may take time to get most people to insure themselves against all medical expenses. The cost of doing this for a family may run as high as \$100 a year, or even more, although some group plans are cheaper. Many families either cannot afford such an

cal people. Since it would pay doctors and dentists out of the national health fund, it might lay down rules which would seriously interfere with their work. Other countries have tried government-controlled health insurance, the New York group contends, and they have not made as good medical progress as the United States has.

This point of view is supported by many Americans and opposed by others. Critics say that the majority of people will probably never voluntarily enter into health insurance plans that will cover all their medical expenses. Only a nation-wide compulsory program, it is said, can solve the problem of making health care available to all who need it.

Those who support the plan of voluntary action argue that it may take some time to convince people of the necessity of insuring themselves against costly illnesses, but that progress will be on a much sounder basis if the effort is made to persuade them rather than to compel them. Meanwhile, it is said, most people, however poor, can receive charitable medical care when they need it. All doctors provide a considerable amount of free medical service.

Straight Thinking

By Clay Coss

THIS column frequently refers to procedures followed in the courtroom as desirable guides to straight thinking. When a judge gives his instructions to a jury with respect to rules of law and logic which should be observed in reaching a decision, he is giving advice that might well be applied by the ordinary citizen in his quest for truth about public problems.

One of the important points of law which applies in every courtroom is that the burden of proof falls upon the accuser and not upon the accused. In the eyes of the law, it is not the obligation of the accused to prove his innocence, although he naturally attempts to do so during the trial.

It is, however, the responsibility of the accuser to establish beyond reasonable doubt, the guilt of the accused. This principle applies whether the accuser be the law-enforcement agencies of the government or a private individual. When an accused person enters the courtroom, the assumption is that he is innocent, and he will be considered guilty only after a preponderance of evidence has been brought forth to prove him so.

It would be a fine thing if this simple and fair procedure were employed outside the courtroom. Unfortunately, large numbers of people do exactly the opposite. They assume at the outset that a charge leveled against an individual or a nation is true, and they do not even take the trouble to investigate its accuracy. They pre-judge solely on the basis of the charge, without waiting for any real evidence or proof.

India's Future

(Concluded from page 2)

responsible for India's being divided into two countries. Throughout negotiations for independence, he argued that the Moslems would be ill treated by the Hindus unless a Moslem state were created. An aristocrat both by birth and inclination, Jinnah has little feeling for the poorer classes. His devotion to his religion and to the ideal of independence, though, have made him an outstanding figure in India. He is 70 years old.

One other person, Viscount Louis Mountbatten, will share in the work of setting the new nations on their feet. Mountbatten was sent to India as Britain's last colonial representative there. His main job was to help draw up plans for independence. His tact and skill were an important factor in bringing agreement on the plan for partition. Mountbatten will stay in India as Governor-General of the Hindu Dominion. (Each dominion in the British Commonwealth has a Governor-General to handle relations between it and England.)

Even though India has been divided politically, the future of the new countries depends upon their ability to solve their long-range problems. Hunger, illiteracy, poverty, and unhealthy living conditions have not been erased by the drawing of boundaries. They can be eliminated only by skillful leadership and much hard work in each nation. Cooperation between the two lands would also help.

Science News

Dr. Thomas Gardner recently told the American Chemical Society, meeting in New York, of an important study that he is making. After wondering why queen bees live so much longer than the ordinary worker bees, he analyzed the special food which these latter bees carry to their queens. Then he discovered that flies, when fed upon the ingredients of this food, lived considerably longer than usual.

Gardner is uncertain, but he thinks that out of these experiments there may grow a means of lengthening human life. While everyone wants him to be successful in this project, it is to be hoped that he will not prolong the lives of many more flies.

Because coal and petroleum contain carbon and hydrogen, chemists have for a long time been working on the problem of making gasoline and oil from coal. During the war, Germany had some plants which actually performed this modern miracle, thus adding considerably to her gas and oil supply. The German process was too expensive for peacetime use, but American scientists are improving it.

Our nation's coal supplies are vast, but its known pools of petroleum are running short. Therefore the search for ways to convert coal to petroleum products is of the greatest importance.

Astronomers have found a group of giant stars, each so large that our entire solar system—the sun and its planets—could be placed inside it. These stars are not visible to the unaided eye. They are so far away that it takes their light about 10 million years to reach us, although light travels 186,000 miles per second.



DICK TRACY radios for all? Dr. Cleo Brunetti of the National Bureau of Standards has developed a tiny radio that can be worn on the wrist. Its tube is the size of a grain of rice, but a suitable battery has not yet been found.

Although sulfa and penicillin have proved highly effective in combating pneumonia, this disease still ranks fifth in causes of death. Last year it killed more than 50,000 Americans. For about 10 years scientists have been investigating the possibility of pneumonia immunization. They began by vaccinating mice. Since then they have made their tests on 5,000 human volunteers. The results have been most encouraging. Pneumonia cases and fatalities among the vaccinated group have dropped 65 per cent below the national average.

By THOMAS K. MYER.



MOST of Greenland's people are Eskimos

Vital Arctic Island

United States Seeks Right to Have Bases Along Shores of Denmark's Vast, Ice-Capped Greenland

ALTHOUGH Greenland belongs to Denmark, it has been included in the area which American nations will defend under the new Treaty of Rio de Janeiro. Because of its location, near the northern air route between Europe and America, the vast ice-capped island is of vital military importance.

During World War II, the United States had bases and airplane landing strips in Greenland. Many planes stopped there on the trip across the Atlantic. Isolated arctic outposts on the island gathered weather information that helped to make accurate forecasts possible. In the event of another major conflict, we could not afford to let Greenland fall into the hands of a European enemy, for the island would be a dangerous base of operations against America.

Modern methods of war make "Greenland's icy mountains" seem less remote from our lives than they once appeared to be. Nevertheless, much of the island remains mysterious and awaits thorough exploration.

Land of Ice

Greenland is about five times as large as California. Most of it lies north of the Arctic Circle. Its sea-coast is spectacular, indented with deep, high-walled inlets, or fiords. In the interior there is a high, cold, mountainous plateau. The best-known feature of this plateau, the great inland ice-cap, covers more than three-fourths of the island, and in many places is over a mile thick. At a number of points it spills down to the sea in huge glaciers. American soldiers stationed near it used to wonder how many cubes, of the ordinary household variety, the ice cap would furnish.

There are about 18,000 people living in Greenland. Several hundred of these are Danes, and most of the rest are Eskimos. During the past century, Greenland's Eskimo population has doubled. Denmark is doing a good job of caring for these natives and educating them. All towns and settlements are along the narrow fringe of land between the ice cap and the sea.

Summers, of course, are extremely

short and cool. Field crops cannot be grown on the island, although the Greenlanders do raise some gardens and hay, and keep livestock. Their main occupation is hunting and fishing. They send whale oil, seal oil, and seal skins to other parts of the world. An important mineral product is cryolite, used for making aluminum.

Villages of Greenland, between the sea and the mountains, present a striking picture. Many of the houses are built according to Scandinavian styles and painted in bright colors. There are, on the other hand, some small, unattractive huts of sod and stone. Among the important settlements are Sydproven, Godhaven, and Godthaab.

Norse Discovery

Norsemen discovered Greenland about a thousand years ago. Colonies which they established there disappeared after several centuries. New colonies were set up by Denmark in the early 1700's, and have survived.

Because of Greenland's uninviting climate, there has not been much dispute concerning her ownership. The United States once claimed certain parts of the island, as a result of American explorations. In 1917 the United States gave up her claims and Denmark gained control of the entire island. Now that Greenland has become important as a location for air fields and weather stations, our country is hoping to get Denmark's permission to keep permanent bases there.



THREE-FOURTHS of Greenland is ice

Study Guide

Medical Care

1. According to the committee that issued the report, *Medicine in the Changing Order*, how does the United States compare with other nations in the medical progress it has made?
2. How does the committee feel that public health departments can contribute in establishing high health standards?
3. What sections of the United States suffer particularly from a shortage of doctors and dentists?
4. Give several recommendations of the committee to promote higher standards of health.
5. Outline the committee's stand on both voluntary and compulsory health insurance.
6. How does the committee feel that areas needing doctors and dentists should go about attracting them?

Discussion

1. Are you in favor of either voluntary or compulsory health insurance? Why or why not?
2. Do you think that facilities for medical care could be bettered in your own area? What recommendations would you make?

The New Indies

1. What was the cause of the violent outbreaks in the two new Indian nations?
2. Why have the Moslems feared that they might be dominated by the Hindus?
3. Which of the two new Indian nations is largely agricultural? Which is primarily industrial?
4. What have most of the Princely States done under the new division in India?
5. Name several ways in which Great Britain contributed to the development of India.
6. Describe some problems which Britain left unsolved.
7. Who are three outstanding leaders of the new countries?

Discussion

1. On the basis of your present information, do you think that India would be more or less advanced today if it had developed wholly independent from Great Britain? Explain your answer.
2. Do you believe that Pakistan and the Dominion of India will succeed as independent nations, or do you think they would be stronger had they remained united? Give reasons.

Miscellaneous

1. What country's permission must the United States have to keep permanent bases in Greenland?
2. What does the United States want the UN General Assembly to do with respect to the Security Council veto? How does Russia feel about our request?
3. List three other matters which the United States has asked the UN General Assembly to act upon at the present session.
4. Why is Great Britain unwilling at this time to give up her hold on the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan?
5. How long is it estimated that our forests will last under present conditions?

Pronunciations

Ali Jinnah—ah'lee jin'uh
Gandhi—gahn'dē
Godhaven—gōd'hah-vn
Godthaab—gō'tawp
Hyderabad—hi'der-ah-bahd'
Jammu—jūm'ōō
Kashmir—cash-mēr
Nehru—nay'rōō
Pakistan—pahk't-stahn
Sikhs—seeks

Answers to Vocabulary Test

1. (c) extravagant; 2. (b) unprincipled leader; 3. (c) intolerance; 4. (d) impostor; 5. (a) cowardly; 6. (c) fearful.

Career Prospects for Tomorrow - - The Dietitian

A DIETITIAN is a scientist who has specialized in foods. She knows the nutritional value of what we eat and uses her knowledge in one of a variety of ways. She may plan menus for large institutions—hotels, schools, clubs, and the like, or she may work in a hospital where diet is an essential part of the medical treatment.

A trained dietitian may also be associated with a food manufacturing concern. Here she tests recipes and tries to find ways to improve her employer's product. A dietitian may lecture in her field, she may work for magazines which deal primarily with foods, or she may conduct radio programs for housewives.

All these jobs require the same basic training—a college education in which the future dietitian takes such general courses as biology, chemistry, physics, psychology, economics, and bacteriology. In addition, she studies nutrition, the planning and preparation of meals for families and for institutions, the use of diet for curing illnesses, and other specialized subjects.

The dietitian must, of course, like to work with foods. Beyond this she must have a good mind plus whatever ability is required by the particular branch of dietetics she plans to enter. If she intends to work in a hospital, hotel, or other organization with a large dining room, she must have executive talent. Dietitians in these in-



A DIETITIAN deals with the science of food

stitutions must arrange the menus, and estimate the amount of food that is needed. They must then buy the food and see that it is delivered on time. Such dietitians also have charge of the kitchen staff, and as a further duty they must keep a record of expenses in their department.

Persons who expect to use their knowledge of dietetics in working for a radio station or for a magazine must have the special aptitudes these fields require, either being able to write or speak well. A research dietitian, one

who spends her time analyzing foods and seeking ways to improve them, must have the patient, critical mind needed for precise laboratory work.

Dietitians who are employed by institutions such as hospitals, hotels, and colleges, frequently receive living accommodations as part of their salaries. A graduate worker who has had no experience will receive about \$125 to \$145 per month, in addition to maintenance, if she is employed in one of these places. After a few years she may earn about \$200 a month, together

with her room and board; and if she becomes the director of a large department, her salary may be as much as \$5,000 a year and maintenance.

Salaries of dietitians in public school cafeterias are about the same as those of teachers; and those of workers in industrial cafeterias range from \$2,500 to \$3,900 a year.

The highest salaries in the entire field are those paid by large food manufacturers. Dietitians employed by these companies may earn from \$4,000 to \$10,000 annually.

The future of this profession looks bright. During recent years there have not been enough trained dietitians to meet the need, and the demand for them is expected to increase in the future. Men may enter this field, but as a rule women are preferred by most employers.

Additional information on a career as a dietitian may be obtained from the American Dietetic Association, 620 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Holland has a strange transportation problem—a shortage of bicycles. During the war, the Germans took more than 2 million bikes away from the Dutch, who use them for traveling about in both city and farm areas. Since then, factories have not been able to make up for the loss. It may be 1950 before bicycles are plentiful.

Historical Backgrounds - - Rise of Military Aviation

LESS than 40 years ago—in 1909—the United States Army bought its first airplane. The frail craft, which cost \$25,000, was designed and built by Orville and Wilbur Wright five years after their first successful power flight. Many newspapers of the day called the Army's purchase "extravagant and wasteful," for it was hard then to see what wartime use could be made of such a rickety flying "crate."

Most military men were likewise skeptical of planes for fighting purposes, but they thought the new flying machines were worth experimenting with. Not until World War I were their eyes opened to some of the real possibilities of aviation in combat.

Early in that conflict, the airplane was used chiefly for observation of enemy lines and activities. Some of the craft were finally outfitted to take pictures from the air. A few had wireless sets with which to keep in touch with ground forces.

Later in the struggle, pilots of rival air forces engaged in small-scale aerial combat. They also conducted the first air raids, dropping hand grenades and small, crude bombs. Before the war was over, designers were equipping planes with machine guns and bomb bays.

The top speed of World War I planes was only about 70 miles an hour. Their flying range was somewhere between 100 and 200 miles. These limitations of speed and distance definitely restricted their activities.

When our country entered World War I, the Army and Navy owned 300 planes, most of them training craft and many not airworthy. The

services had 100 officers and some 1,300 enlisted men in their aviation branches. There were five aircraft factories in the United States.

By the end of the conflict, we had 5,000 planes and 221,000 men in the air force. The number of airplane factories had increased from 5 to 30. Much of our aviation force, however, was not ready in time to see action.

After the fighting ceased, many military men were still not convinced that air power was important. So many tests and experiments were conducted by the Army and Navy. Out-of-date battleships were subjected to aerial bombings to decide whether a major fighting ship could be sunk from the air. The Navy studied the possibility of launching planes from, and landing them on, ships.

Gradually, it became increasingly recognized that air power would be vital in a future war, and that a nation needed planes for fighting on

both land and sea. As we know, the nation which first saw this most clearly was Germany. At the outbreak of World War II, she was far better prepared than any other country to use airplanes on a large scale against opposing forces.

The Germans made crushing use of their early advantage in the air. Combining their aerial fleets with mechanized ground forces, they swept dangerously close to victory. Only after a long struggle were the Allies able to build the powerful air forces which played so important a part in the final defeat of Germany and Japan.

Already the planes which helped to win victory are gradually being shelved. In place of them we and other nations are building faster, larger, and longer-range craft, many of them jet-propelled. Pilotless planes are being perfected.

In recognition of the importance of military aviation today, the Ameri-

can Air Force has been made an equal partner of the Army and the Navy in the new military set-up.

150 Years Ago—1797

The French Revolution had run its course, and the Napoleonic era had begun. Napoleon had launched the first of his wars and aggression.

In the field of literature, Wordsworth, Scott, and Coleridge were at the height of their careers, as was Beethoven in music.

The population of the United States was about 5 million. The temporary capital was Philadelphia.

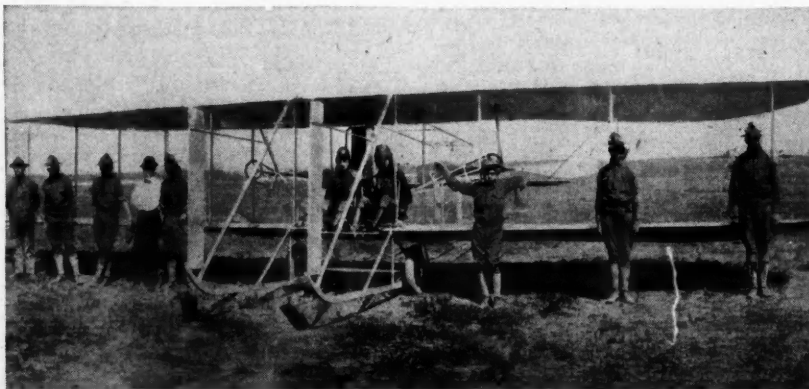
George Washington, after having served two terms, retired from the presidency and was succeeded by John Adams, of Massachusetts, who, like Washington, was a Federalist.

The United States was in grave danger of being drawn into the European wars.

Party feeling ran high and political campaigns were conducted with great bitterness. Chief Justice McKean, of Pennsylvania, spoke thus of the intensity of party strife: "The contest has been who could call names in the greatest variety of phrases, who could mangle the greatest number of characters or, who could excel in the magnitude and virulence of their lies."

In the midst of foreign crisis, there was strong agitation for curbing freedom of speech and press, a movement resulting in the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts in 1798.

The cotton gin had recently been invented (1793), and the South was ready to begin its great cotton development.



AIR GIANT of 1913. This plane, built by the Wright Brothers, was the pride of Army airmen 34 years ago.